

# **Section Four – School Bus Riders**

## **Objectives**

### **Authority to Ride**

1. Identify conditions necessary for a public school to provide pupil transportation services to schoolchildren.
2. Explain levels of transportation service for regular education and special needs students.
3. Define legal eligibility criteria for resident students to receive pupil transportation service.
4. Identify and describe required circumstances necessary for a public school to provide transportation services to a community group.
5. Explain the purpose for a public school to provide/provide for pupil transportation services to its resident schoolchildren.
6. Differentiate between circumstances when a public school may charge a student to ride a school bus and when it cannot charge a fee for riding a school bus.

### **Who may ride**

7. Identify those individuals that a school bus driver may transport while transporting students to and from school.
8. Identify those students or individuals authorized to ride a school bus to and from education programs.
9. Identify those activities or programs that have school bus transportation as a related service.

### **How they ride**

10. Identify the group responsible for determining school bus routes.
11. Describe how to determine maximum seating capacity on a school bus seat.
12. Calculate maximum seating capacity given bench seat width in millimeters.
13. Describe seating configuration restrictions on a school bus that uses harnesses as child safety restraints.
14. Describe the circumstance when a parent or legal guardian transporting his/her own child and someone else's child to a school-related event is not subject to PA-187 of 1990, "The Pupil Transportation Act."
15. Identify a resource schools may use to assist parents whose children are not eligible to ride the school bus safely get their children to and from school.
16. Identify what conditions a public school must meet before it may use its school buses to transport community groups to or from an activity, event, or outing.
17. Differentiate between the advantages of a child riding a school bus to and from school and other modes of getting to and from school.

## **Authority to Transport**

<a href="#"><u>Michigan Constitution Art VII Section 2</u></a>	<p>The legislature <b>may</b> provide for the transportation of students <b>to and from</b> any school.</p>
<a href="#"><u>School Code - MCL 380.1321</u></a>	<p>Sec. 1321.            (1) Subject to the balance of this section, <b><u>the board of a school district providing transportation for its resident pupils</u></b>, other than handicapped pupils transported under article 3 or other pupils who cannot safely walk to school, <b><u>shall provide transportation for each resident public or nonpublic school pupil</u></b> if all of the <b><u>following requirements are met</u></b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) elementary school level, middle or junior high school level, <b><u>or</u></b> high school level</li> <li>b) pupil is eligible to receive state school aid for transportation</li> <li>c) pupil is attending or <b><u>state approved</u></b> nonpublic school public</li> </ul> <p>(2) Transportation shall be without charge            (3) Shall transport if student lives 1.5 miles or more for school; &lt;1.5 not required; transport for resident nonpublic student starts at nearest public school he/she would attend.            (4) Like service – only transport resident nonpublic students if transporting public students at same grade level and at least to the public school in the same general direction</p>
<a href="#"><u>School Code - MCL 3801322</u></a>	<p>Sec. 1322.            (1) A pupil attending public school or the <b><u>nearest state approved nonpublic school</u></b> available, to which nonpublic school the pupil may be admitted, shall be transported along the regular routes as determined by the board to public and state approved nonpublic schools. <b><u>Transportation</u></b> to public and the nearest state approved nonpublic school located within or outside the district to which nonpublic school the pupil is eligible to be admitted <b><u>shall be provided under the rules promulgated by the state board</u></b>. Rules <b><u>shall not require the transportation or payment for transportation for nonpublic school pupils on days when public school pupils are not transported</u></b>.            (2) This section <b><u>shall not be construed to require or permit transportation</u></b> of pupils to a <b><u>state approved nonpublic school</u></b> attending in the elementary grades when <b><u>transportation is furnished by the school district for secondary pupils only</u></b>, nor to require or permit the transportation of pupils to a state approved nonpublic school attending the secondary grades when transportation is furnished by the district for elementary pupils only.            (3) Vehicles used for the transportation of pupils shall be adequate and of ample capacity.  <b>History:</b> 1976, Act 451, Imd. Eff. Jan. 13, 1977 .</p>
<a href="#"><u>State School Aid Act - MCL 388.1676</u></a>	<p>Sec. 76.            If a <b><u>district received money in 1993-94 attributable to non-special education transportation</u></b> under former section 71 and that money was included in calculating the district's combined state and local revenue per membership pupil in 1993-94 under section 20(21), as that section was in effect for 1994-95, <b><u>then the district</u></b></p>

	<p><b><u>shall use funding as calculated under section 20 as the funding for transporting nonpublic school students</u></b> as required under section 1321 of the revised school code, <b>MCL 380.1321</b>.</p> <p><b>History:</b> Add. 1995, Act 130, Imd. Eff. June 30, 1995 ;-- Am. 1996, Act 300, Eff. Oct. 1, 1996 ;-- Am. 2007, Act 137, Imd. Eff. Nov. 8, 2007</p>
<a href="#">School Code - MCL 380.1751</a>	<p>(1) The board of a local school district shall provide special education programs and services designed to develop the maximum potential of each handicapped person</p> <p>(2) A local school district contract for the provision of a special education program or service shall provide specifically for:</p> <p>(b) Transportation</p>
<a href="#">School Code - MCL 380.1756</a>	<p>Sec. 1756</p> <p><b><u>shall provide</u></b> by contract or agreement for the <b><u>transportation of a handicapped person</u></b> who would otherwise be unable to participate in an appropriate special education program or service operated or contracted for by the local school district</p>
<a href="#">State School Aid Act - MCL 388.1705</a> <b>Schools of Choice</b>  <b>Transportation required by SoC district for spec needs student</b>	<p><b>Counting nonresident pupils in membership; application for enrollment; procedures.</b></p> <p>Sec. 105</p> <p>(1) residing within the same intermediate district</p> <p>(17) section does not require a district to provide transportation ... However ... a district shall provide to the pupil's parent or legal guardian information on available transportation</p> <p>(19) non-resident pupil who is eligible for special education programs and services according to statute or rule, or who is a child with disabilities, as defined under the individuals with disabilities education act, Public Law 108-446, shall be considered to be the resident district of the pupil for the purpose of providing the pupil with a free appropriate public education.</p>
<a href="#">State School Aid Act - MCL 388.1705c</a> <b>Schools of Choice</b>  <b>Transportation required by SoC district for spec needs student</b>	<p><b>Enrollment by nonresident applicants residing in district located in a contiguous intermediate district.</b></p> <p>Sec. 105c.</p> <p>(1) in order to count a nonresident pupil residing in a district located in a contiguous intermediate district</p> <p>(17) section does not require a district to provide transportation for a nonresident pupil ... However ... district shall provide to the pupil's parent or legal guardian information on available transportation ...</p> <p>(19) In order for a district or intermediate district to enroll ... a nonresident pupil who resides in a district located in a contiguous intermediate district and ... eligible for special education programs and services the enrolling district shall have a written agreement with the resident district ... The written agreement shall include ... an agreement on the responsibility for the payment of ... added costs of special education programs and services ...</p>
<a href="#">Pupil Transportation Act - MCL 257.1865</a> Non-scholastic trips	<p><b>257.1865 Use of school bus for transporting persons other than pupils; mileage, insurance, fees, and other costs; priority; purchase of additional school buses; checking and servicing school buses; definition; rights of school employees; collective bargaining agreements.</b></p> <p>Sec. 65. (1) Pursuant to an <b>agreement made under subsection</b></p>

	<p><b>(4), a school may permit the use of a school bus</b> which is not otherwise being used for school <b>purposes by an organization or group for purposes of transporting senior citizens or retired or disabled persons, or by a nonprofit organization for purposes of transporting its members to or from an activity, event, or outing,</b> if the school determines that suitable or <b>economically feasible</b> public or private <b>transportation is not available</b> for this purpose. Mileage, insurance, and other <b>costs may be paid</b> by the group or organization or may be waived by the school.</p> <p>(2) A <b>school may permit</b> the use of a school bus for the purposes of transporting <b>persons other than pupils to school-sponsored events.</b> The school <b>may collect a fee for transporting</b> persons other than pupils <b>to or from school-sponsored events</b> to cover expenses for the trips involved. <b>Insurance</b> to indemnify the school, its officers, or employees against liability for damages arising out of the use of school buses <b>shall be obtained before persons other than pupils are transported and fees charged.</b> The <b>pupils</b> of the school shall be <b>given first priority for any transportation</b> furnished by the school.</p> <p>(3) A school <b>shall not purchase additional school buses</b> for the sole purpose of implementing this section.</p> <p>(4) A local <b>unit of government,</b> including a city, county, village, or township, <b>may enter into an agreement with a school within its area</b> for the <b>use of school buses to transport senior citizens or retired or disabled persons, or members of a nonprofit organization,</b> subject to the same terms and conditions provided in subsection (1) and subject to the terms and conditions in subsection (5).</p> <p>(5) A <b>school may contract</b> with a <b>federal, state, or local unit of government</b> or an <b>authorized government subcontractor</b> for the <b>use of a school bus to transport</b> persons, if all of the following <b>conditions exist:</b></p> <p>(a) The school <b>bus is not being used for school purposes.</b></p> <p>(b) The persons are to be transported to or from an <b>activity</b> which is <b>sponsored or operated by</b> the unit of <b>government.</b></p> <p>(c) The school <b>bus is not to be used for transporting freight, goods, or merchandise</b> other than that which is carried on the laps of individual passengers.</p> <p>(d) A <b>subcontractor</b> of a unit of government has <b>obtained written evidence of a contract</b> with the governmental agency which shows that the subcontractor is <b>authorized to expend funds for the transportation</b> for which the use of a school bus is requested.</p> <p>(e) It is determined that other <b>suitable or economical</b></p>
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	<p><b>transportation is not available.</b></p> <p>(6) A school <b>bus</b> shall be <b>returned in adequate time</b> to be properly checked and serviced for its scheduled route assignment.</p> <p>(7) As used in this section, "<b>nonprofit organization</b>" means any 1 of the following:</p> <p>(a) A corporation organized under the <b>nonprofit corporation act</b>, Act No. 162 of the Public Acts of 1982, being sections 450.2101 to 450.3192 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.</p> <p>(b) A <b>corporation</b> to which the <b>nonprofit corporation act</b> applies as provided in sections 121 and 123 of Act No. 162 of the Public Acts of 1982, being sections 450.2121 and 450.2123 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.</p> <p>(c) A group, society, organization, or association organized to <b>carry out any lawful purpose not involving pecuniary profit or gain</b> for its officers, trustees, or members.</p> <p>(8) <b>Nothing</b> in this section shall be construed to eliminate, <b>modify or restrict any of the rights or collective bargaining agreements</b> school employees have under Act No. 336 of the Public Acts of 1947, being sections 423.201 to 423.216 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.</p> <p><b>History:</b> 1990, Act 187, Eff. Aug. 15, 1990.</p>
<a href="#">Attorney General Opinion #5641 Pupil Transportation</a>	<p>January 26, 1980</p> <p>The purpose of providing transportation is to help parents get their children <b><u>to and from school</u></b> safely and expeditiously.</p>
<a href="#">Attorney General Opinion #6047</a>	<p>The <b>board</b> of education of a school district is <b>not authorized to charge students a fee for transportation to mandatory events</b> or to <b>events where attendance</b> is related to achievement of <b>academic credit</b>.</p> <p>'The board of a school district <b>may collect a fee for</b> transporting pupils enrolled in grades K to 12 to or <b>from non-mandatory and non-credit events</b> sponsored by the school district. <b>Fees charged shall cover expenses</b> for the trips involved, under rules promulgated by the state board.'</p> <p>A <b>fee for</b> transporting pupils as <b>spectators</b> to <b>attend</b> a distant <b>football game</b> involving their school is clearly permissible provided attendance is voluntary. On the other hand, a <b>fee for transporting</b> the members of the <b>football team</b> to a distant game is <b>clearly precluded</b> since, although <b>no academic credit</b> is necessarily involved, <b>attendance by the players</b> is clearly <b>mandatory</b> in the sense that where a person is a player on the team attendance as a player is</p>

	<p>mandatory.</p> <p>Also, students taking a <b>drama course for credit may be charged for transportation</b> to a play provided <b>attendance at the play is voluntary and the grade and credit</b> for the course are <b>not affected</b> by whether one attends the play. On the other hand, <b>students taking a music course for credit may not be charged for transportation to attend a musical performance where an examination in the course includes questions on the performance</b> attended since attendance at the event is related to the student's academic credit.</p> <p>It is my opinion, therefore, that the board of education of a school district has <b>statutory authority to charge students a fee</b>, not to exceed the cost of the expense of the trip, <b>for</b> transporting them to and from <b>non-mandatory and non-credit events</b> sponsored by the school district.</p>
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## Who is Transported?

<a href="#">Pupil Transportation Act - MCL 257.1859</a>	<p><b>Persons eligible for transportation</b></p> <p>(1) A driver of a school bus shall not transport or permit to be transported on a school bus while transporting pupils to and from school a person other than</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) pupils</li> <li>b) persons enrolled in school-sponsored preschool program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) state law</li> <li>ii) federal law</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) teachers</li> <li>d) chaperones</li> <li>e) other persons authorized by the school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Protect property</li> <li>ii) Protect pupil health, safety, &amp; welfare</li> </ul> </li> <li>f) persons attending other school-related functions</li> </ul>
<a href="#">School Code - MCL 380.1322</a>  <a href="#">Michigan Department of Education Report</a>	<p><b>380.1322 Transportation for pupil</b></p> <p>(1) A pupil attending public school or the nearest <b><u>state approved nonpublic school</u></b></p> <p>The report produced by the Michigan Department of Education lists all approved non-public schools operating in a public school. The districts are listed in intermediate school districts (ISD) where they are constituents. The MDoE report lists the ISDs in alphabetical order.</p>
<a href="#">Requirements Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</a>	<p>The Section 504 regulation requires a school district to provide a "free appropriate public education" (FAPE) to each qualified person with a disability who is in the school district's jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the person's disability.</p> <p><b>The cost of the program may include</b> tuition and other related services, such as room and board, psychological and medical services necessary for diagnostic and evaluative purposes, and</p>

	<p><b>adequate transportation.</b> Funds available from any public or private source, including insurers,<sup>4</sup> may be used by the recipient to meet the requirements of FAPE.</p>
<p><a href="#">Questions &amp; Answers on Serving Children with Disabilities Eligible for Transportation</a></p>	<p><b>Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. General</li> <li>B. Duration of Travel and Time on Learning</li> <li>C. Vehicle Requirements</li> <li>D. Confidentiality</li> <li>E. Right to Transportation Outside of Normal School Hours</li> <li>F. Children in Preschools</li> <li>G. Reimbursement</li> <li>H. Discipline</li> </ul> <p>H-1. If transportation is included in the IEP for a child with a disability who has documented behavioral concerns on the bus, but not at school, when may a school district suspend the child from the bus for behavioral issues and not provide some other form of transportation to and from school?</p>
<p><a href="#">National Center for Homeless Education</a></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Elementary and Secondary Education</b>  <b>Part C – Homeless Education</b>  <b>Subtitle B – Education for Homeless Children and Youth</b></p> <p><b>Sec. 725 – Definitions</b>  <b><i>For the purpose of this subtitle</i></b></p> <p><i>The term "homeless children and youth"—</i>  <i>(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence ...; and</i></p> <p><i>(B) includes—</i>  <i>(i) children and youths who are <b>sharing the housing of other persons</b> due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are <b>living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds</b> due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are <b>living in emergency or transitional shelters</b>; are <b>abandoned in hospitals</b>; or are <b>awaiting foster care placement</b>;</i>  <i>(ii) children and youths who have a <b>primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings</b> ...</i>  <i>(iii) children and youths who are <b>living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings</b>; and</i>  <i>(iv) migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).</i></p>
<p><a href="#">Title 45 - Public Welfare Chapter XIII - Office of Human Development Department of Health and Human Services Part 1310 - Head Start Transportation</a></p>	<p><b>§ 1310.1 Purpose</b>  this part prescribes regulations on safety features and the safe operation of vehicles used to transport children participating in Head Start and Early Head Start programs</p> <p><b>§ 1310.2 Applicability</b>  This rule applies to all Head Start and Early Head Start agencies, and their delegate agencies (hereafter, agency or agencies), including those that provide transportation services, with the exceptions provided in this section,</p>

	<p>regardless of whether such transportation is provided directly on agency owned or leased vehicles or through arrangement with a private or public transportation provider.</p> <p>“Good cause” for a waiver will exist when adherence to a requirement of this part would itself create a safety hazard in the circumstances faced by the agency, or when compliance with requirements related to child restraint systems (Sec. 1310.11, 1310.15(a)) or bus monitors (Sec. 1310.15(c)) will result in a significant disruption to the program and the agency demonstrates that waiving such requirements is in the best interest of the children involved.</p> <p><b>§ 1310.3 Definitions</b></p> <p><b>School Bus</b> means a motor vehicle designed for carrying 11 or more persons (including the driver) and which complies with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards applicable to school buses.</p> <p><b>Transportation Services</b> means the planned transporting of children to and from sites where an agency provides services funded under the Head Start Act. Transportation services can involve the pick-up and discharge of children at regularly scheduled times and pre-arranged sites, including trips between children’s homes and program settings. The term includes services provided directly by the Head Start and Early Head Start grantee or delegate agency and services which such agencies arrange to be provided by another organization or an individual. Incidental trips, such as transporting a sick child home before the end of the day, or such as might be required to transport small groups of children to and from necessary services, are not included under the term.</p> <p><b>Subpart B—Transportation Requirements</b></p> <p><b>§ 1310.10 General.</b></p> <p>(a) Each agency must assist as many families as possible who need transportation in order for their children to attend the program in obtaining that transportation.</p> <p><b>§ 1310.12 Required use of School Buses or Allowable Alternate Vehicles.</b></p> <p>(a) Effective December 30, 2006, each agency providing transportation services must ensure that children enrolled in its program are transported in school buses or allowable alternate vehicles that are equipped for use of height- and weight-appropriate child restraint systems, and that have reverse beepers.</p>
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## How are They Transported?


<a href="#">School Code - MCL 380.1322</a>	<b>380.1322 Transportation for pupils; routes; rules; construction of section; vehicles</b> (1) A pupil attending public school or the nearest state approved nonpublic school available, to which nonpublic school the pupil may be admitted, shall be transported along the regular routes as determined by the board to public and state approved nonpublic schools.																							
<b><a href="#">Rules: Transportation of Nonpublic Schools</a></b>	<b>R 340.281 Transporting students within district only; exceptions; private car.</b> (d) The boards of education of school districts are not authorized to establish the attendance areas of nonpublic schools. (f) Boards of education shall establish bus routes, bus time schedules, and school bus policies for all pupils transported. (g) Boards of education shall review with the nonpublic school officials prior to opening of schools the routes, bus time schedules, and school bus policies established. The bus routes, bus time schedules, and bus policies may be modified by the board of education.																							
<a href="#">49 CFR 571.222, Standard # 222; School bus passenger seating, crash protection</a>	<p>S4. Definitions</p> <p>S4.1 The number of seating positions considered to be in a bench seat is expressed by the symbol W, and calculated as the bench width in millimeters divided by 381 and rounded to the nearest whole number.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 1—Number of Seating Positions as a Function of Seat Bench Width</b></p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Seating configuration</th><th colspan="5">Seat bench width (mm)</th></tr><tr><th>380–659</th><th>660–759</th><th>760–989</th><th>990–1139</th><th>1140–1319</th></tr><tr><td>Minimum or Fixed Occupancy</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Occupancy</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Seating configuration	Seat bench width (mm)					380–659	660–759	760–989	990–1139	1140–1319	Minimum or Fixed Occupancy	1	1	2	2	3	Maximum Occupancy	1	2	2	3	3
Seating configuration	Seat bench width (mm)																							
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<a href="#">49 CFR 571.213, Standard No. 213; Child restraint systems</a>	<p style="text-align: center;">Label Outline, Vertical and Horizontal Line Black</p> <div><div><p>Artwork Gray and Black With White Background</p><p>Circle and Line Red With White Background</p></div><div><p>Text Black With White Background</p></div></div> <div><div></div><div><p><b>WARNING!</b> This restraint must only be used on school bus seats. Entire seat directly behind must be unoccupied or have restrained occupants.</p></div></div>																							

Figure 12. Label on Harness Component That Attaches to School Bus Seat Back

<a href="#">Pupil Transportation Act - MCL 257.1807</a>	<p><b>257.1807.amended Definitions; S, T.</b></p> <p>(1) "School bus" means a motor vehicle with a <b>manufacturer's rated seating capacity of 11 or more passengers</b>, including the driver, used for the transportation of preprimary, primary, or secondary school pupils to or from school or school-related events or a multifunction school activity bus manufactured after September 2, 2003 as defined in 49 CFR 571.3, 49 CFR 571.108, and 49 CFR 571.131. School bus does not include a vehicle operated by a public transit agency or authority. A vehicle that is not a school bus is not subject to this act. For the purposes of this act, a parent, or legal guardian <b>transporting his or her child or another child with <u>written permission of the other child's parent or legal guardian</u></b> on a school-related event is not subject to this act.</p>
<a href="#">Pupil Transportation Act - MCL 257.1867</a>	<p><b>257.1867 Contract for use of school bus by government ...</b></p> <p>(1) In compliance with section 65(8), if a determination is made that economically feasible private transportation does not exist, a school may contract with a federal, state, or local unit of government, or a subcontractor of these units, for the use of a school bus to transport persons to or from an activity or function sponsored or operated by the unit of government. ...</p>
<a href="#">Protecting Children: A Guide to Child Traffic Safety Laws</a>	<p><b>Page 23-24</b></p> <p><b><u>Transporting Preschool Age Children</u></b></p> <p>Although government agencies currently do not recommend the use of seat belts on school buses, they do believe restraints should be used for smaller children. The use of school buses to transport preschool-age children is increasing. The Head Start Bureau has issued a Final Rule that will require its Head Start centers to use school buses by 2006. This could affect approximately 500,000 preschoolers.</p> <p>School bus compartmentalization, designed for children in grades K-12, does not provide adequate occupant protection for preschool-age children, according to NHTSA. In 1999, <b>NHTSA</b> issued a Guideline for the Safe Transportation of Pre-School Age Children in School Buses, which <b><u>recommends that preschool-age children be secured in child passenger restraints that are age, height and weight appropriate.</u></b></p>
<a href="#">49 CFR 571.222, Standard No. 222; School bus passenger seating crash protection; S5(a)(2)</a>	<p><b>S5. Requirements.</b></p> <p><b>(a) Large school buses.</b></p> <p>2) Each school bus manufactured on or after October 21, 2011 with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 4,536 kg (10,000 pounds) shall be capable of meeting any of the requirements set forth under this heading when tested under the conditions of S6 of this standard or §571.210. However, a particular school bus passenger seat (i.e., a test specimen) in that weight class need not meet further requirements after having met S5.1.2 and S5.1.5, or having been subjected to either S5.1.3, S5.1.4, S5.1.6 (if applicable), or S5.3. If S5.1.6.5.5(b) is applicable, a particular test specimen need only meet S5.1.6.5.5(b)(1) or (2) as part of meeting S5.1.6 in its entirety. <b><u>Each vehicle with voluntarily installed Type 1 seat belts</u></b> and seat belt anchorages at W seating positions in a bench</p>

	<p>seat, voluntarily installed Type 2 seat belts and seat belt anchorages at Y seat belt positions in a fixed occupancy seat, or voluntarily installed Type 2 seat belts and seat belt anchorages at Y and Y + 1 seat belt positions in a flexible occupancy seat, shall also meet the requirements of:</p> <p><b><u>FMVSS #22 Final Rule Timeline:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. April 20, 2009 (180 days after 10/21/08 rule approval) effective date of final rule</li> <li>2. October 21, 2009 effective date for <b>required 24 inch seat back height and self-latching seat bottom cushions</b></li> <li>3. October 21, 2011 (3 years after 10/21/08 rule approval) effective date for required installation of lap/shoulder belts on small school buses – buses weighing <b><u>10,000 lbs or less</u></b> (small school buses).</li> <li>4. <b><u>October 21, 2011</u></b> (3 years after 10/21/08 rule approval) effective date for <b><u>voluntarily-installed lap/shoulder belts</u></b> on large school buses – buses weighing <b><u>more than 10,000 lbs</u></b> (large school buses).</li> </ol>
<a href="#">Questions &amp; Answers on Serving Children with Disabilities Eligible for Transportation</a>	<p><b>Topics:</b></p> <p>A. General</p> <p>B. <b><u>Duration of Travel and Time on Learning</u></b></p> <p>C. Vehicle Requirements</p> <p>D. Confidentiality</p> <p>E. <b>Right to Transportation Outside of Normal School Hours</b></p> <p>F. <b>Children in Preschools</b></p> <p>G. Reimbursement</p> <p>H. Discipline</p> <p>H-1. If transportation is included in the IEP for a child with a disability who has documented behavioral concerns on the bus, but not at school, when may a school district suspend the child from the bus for behavioral issues and not provide some other form of transportation to and from school?</p>
<a href="#">Ride Safe - Information to help you travel more safely in motor vehicles while seated in your wheelchair</a>	
<a href="#">Safe Routes to School Noteworthy Practices Guide: A Compendium of State SRTS Program Practices</a>	<p><a href="#">Bullying Prevention</a></p> <p>Produced and distributed by School Bus Safety Company</p>

## Summarize "Back-to-School Briefing"

### The Relative Risks of School Travel

#### The Relative Risks of School Travel<sup>1</sup>

**School bus trips** are 1.7 times greater than Passenger vehicle (teen driver) and ½ the number of Passenger vehicle (adult driver) and 11.6 times greater than Bicycling and 2 times greater than Walking.

**School bus injuries per count** are 7.6% of Passenger vehicle (teen driver) and 12% of Passenger vehicle (adult driver) and 78% of Bicycling, and 68% of Walking injuries per count.

**School bus fatalities per 100 million trips** are 44 times less than Passenger vehicle (teen driver) and 5 times less than Passenger vehicle (adult driver) and 32 times less than bicycling and 15 times less than walking.

With the exception of Passenger vehicle (adult driver), school bus trips are disproportionately greater than passenger vehicle (teen driver), Bicycling, and Walking. School bus injuries are disproportionately lower than other means of getting to and from school – Passenger vehicle (adult and teen drivers), Bicycling, and Walking. School bus fatalities are substantially disproportionately less than other forms of transportation to and from school.<sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 3-3 Summary of Student Injury and Fatality Data per Year**

	100 Million Trips (%)	100 Million Miles (%)	Injuries			Fatalities		
			Count (%)	Per 100 Million Trips	Per 100 Million Miles	Count (%)	Per 100 Million Trips	Per 100 Million Miles
School bus	58 (25)	313 (28)	6,000 (4)	100	20	20 (2)	0.3	0.1
Other bus	5 (2)	38 (3)	550 (<1)	120	20	1 (<1)	0.1	<.1
Passenger vehicle (teen driver)	34 (14)	184 (16)	78,200 (51)	2,300	430	448 (54)	13.2	2.4
Passenger vehicle (adult driver)	105 (45)	580 (51)	51,000 (33)	490	90	169 (20)	1.6	0.3
Bicycling	5 (2)	4 (<1)	7,700 (5)	1,610	2,050	46 (6)	9.6	12.2
Walking	28 (12)	15 (1)	8,800 (6)	310	590	131 (16)	4.6	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>152,250</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Note: Data shown are for normal school travel hours as defined in Chapter 1. Injury and fatality counts are averages based on 9 years of data (1991–1999).

<sup>1</sup> The Relative Risks of School Travel, Special Report 269, A National Perspective and Guidance for Local Community Risk Assessment, Transportation Research Board of The National Academies, Table 3-3 Summary of Student Injury and Fatality Data per Year, **page 90**.

<sup>2</sup> Howard "Mac" Dashney provided the explanation and interpretation of those data circled in red on Table 3-3.